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EXAMINER

TUNDRA, DIMITRI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2611

DATE MAILED: 03/13/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/133,960

Applicant(s)

JOSHI ET AL.

Examiner

Dimitri Tundra

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2,4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 1 – 5, 8 – 11, 32 – 33, 36 – 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable by **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970)**.

Regarding **claim 1**, Krisbergh et al. shows that a wireless (col. 3, ln. 17 – 27) information signal transfer and interactive television system (col. 21, ln. 5 – 6) comprises:

at least a first communication unit, operatively coupled to a television set (settop converter 54 of fig. 1 coupled to the TV 56), for generating at least one information signal and for generating at least one display signal for display on the television set (the display signal can be regular TV programming – col. 1, ln. 53 – 60, or display of the text entered by the keyboard of fig. 1; information signal comprises commands and data generated by the keyboard 58 of fig. 1);

a wireless signal transfer network, operatively coupled to the at least a first communication unit, for wirelessly transferring signals including the at least one information signal (fig. 1, network 12 and col. 3, ln. 17 – 27);

at least a second communication unit, operatively coupled to the wireless transfer network, for receiving the at least one information signal (item 36 of fig. 1, where the information signal was created by the keyboard 58); and

a server, operatively coupled to the at least a second communication unit (item 38 of fig. 1), for

processing the at least one information signal and providing data included in the information signal to a functional network (the information signal is processed at the headend server 38 of fig. 1 and then submitted to the functional network Internet through ISP 60).

Regarding **claim 2**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 1, wherein the server retrieves return data from the functional network and provides the return data to the at least a second communication unit (fig. 1, 4; col. 4, ln. 66 – col. 5, ln. 25), the at least a second communication unit generating at least one return information signal and providing the at least one return information signal to the wireless signal transfer network (cable headend equipment 36 of fig. 1 generates a signal compatible with the cable network from the signal that comes from the server), the wireless signal transfer network wirelessly transferring the at least one return information signal to the at least a

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first communication unit, which generates the at least one display signal for display on the television set (inherent to www, e-mail – col. 5, ln. 40 – 46).

Regarding **claim 3**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 1, further comprising remote data entry and control means, wirelessly coupled to the at least a first communication unit, for permitting a system user to control the display of the display signals on the television set and enter data corresponding to the display of the display signals (fig. 1 shows the keyboard 58 wirelessly coupled to the settop box; further see col. 4, ln. 45 – 56, col. 8, ln. 35 – 64).

Regarding **claim 4**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 3, wherein the remote data entry and control means comprises an alphanumeric keyboard portion (fig. 1 shows the keyboard 58 wirelessly coupled to the settop box; further see col. 4, ln. 45 – 56; col. 8, ln. 35 – 64).

Regarding **claim 5**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 4, wherein the alphanumeric keyboard portion is in infrared communication with the at least a first communication unit (col. 8, ln. 35 – 64).

Regarding **claim 8**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 1, wherein the wireless signal transfer network is a satellite network (col. 3, ln. 24 – 27).

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Regarding **claims 9 and 37**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 8, wherein the satellite network includes at least a pair of satellite transceivers and at least one satellite for transferring signals between the pair of transceivers, one and another of the pair of transceivers being operatively coupled to the at least a first communication unit and the at least a second communication unit, respectively (it is inherent for the two-way satellite communication system to have a transceiver between the satellite antenna and the communication system, where a transceiver is traditionally an RF or RF-digital device that receives and transmits the signal to/from the satellite).

Regarding **claim 10 and 38**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 1, wherein the functional network is a wide area information network (fig. 1 shows the router 40, which means that the system is WAN).

Regarding **claim 11**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 10, wherein the wide area network includes a mail server (the mail server is part of the Information source 60 of fig. 1, see col. 4, ln. 57 – 65).

**Claim 32** is a combination of claims 1 – 3, thus it meets the limitations of claims 1 – 3.

Regarding **claim 33**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of claim 32, wherein the at least a first communication unit comprises:

processing means, operatively coupled to the wireless signal transfer network, for sending the at least one information signal and receiving the at least one return information signal (Fig. 1, item 12 and 54 comprise processing means, coupled to the wireless network as discussed in col. 3, ln. 17 – 26. The bi-directional nature of communication is represented by 2-way arrows in items 14 and 16 of fig. 1, which means that the first communication unit both sends and receives the messages from the headend);

input controlling means, operatively coupled to the processing means and the remote data entry and control means (settop box 54 of fig. 1), for receiving data and control information from the remote data and control means (keyboard 58 of fig. 1) and providing said information to the processing means (col. 4, ln. 30 – 44; fig. 6, item 96; col. 46 – 56).

display signal generating means, operatively coupled to the processing means, for generating the at least one display signal for display on the television set, in response to the at least one return information signal received by the processing means and the data and control information from the remote data and control means (fig. 6, item 96 – processor, which has the processing capabilities plus display generating means; col. 8, ln. 11 – 34).

Regarding **claim 36**, Krisbergh et al. shows a wireless information signal transfer and interactive television system (the bi-directional arrow 16 in fig. 1 indicates that the

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signal is bi-directional, col. 3, ln. 17 – 27 indicate that the system can include satellites, thus be wireless) comprises:

at least a first communication unit, operatively coupled to a television set (settop box 54), for generating at least one information signal and for generating at least one display signal for display on the television set (generating a display signal is inherent to the settop box, and the information signal is generated with the keyboard 58);

a remote keyboard device, wirelessly coupled to the at least a first communication unit (fig. 1, item 58, the shape of the arrow from the keyboard to the settop box clearly indicates that it is coupled wirelessly; fig. 58, items 58, 102, 104), for permitting a system user to control display of the at least one display signal on the television set and enter data corresponding to the display of the at least one display signal (col. 4, ln. 46 – 56) ;

a satellite network, operatively coupled to the at least a first communication unit, for wirelessly transferring signals including the at least one information signal (col. 3, ln. 17 – 27; fig. 1 shows that the network 12 is coupled to the settop converter 54);

at least a second communication unit, operatively coupled to the satellite network, for receiving the at least one information signal (item 36 of fig. 1); and

a server, operatively coupled to the at least a second communication unit, for processing the at least one information signal and providing data included in the information signal to a network (item 38 of fig. 1);

wherein the server retrieves return data from the network and provides the return data to the at least a second communication unit , the at least a second communication



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unit generating at least one return information signal and providing the at least one return information signal to the satellite network, the satellite network wirelessly transferring the at least one return information signal to the at least a first communication unit, which generates the at least one display signal for display on the television set (double arrows in from/to the router and from/to the cable headend equipment clearly indicate that the headend server retrieves return data from the network, as indicated in fig. 3, – through the router, and provides the data to the satellite network through the cable headend equipment as indicated in fig. 1; the signal is inherently displayed on the display, if it is an e-mail, as indicated in col. 4, ln. 57 – 65).

Regarding **claim 39**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 38, wherein the wide area information network is the Internet (col. 4, ln. 57 – 65).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Gorman (US 6141356)**.

Regarding **claim 6**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 3. Krisbergh et al. does not show that the remote data entry and control means comprise a

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speakerphone portion. Gorman shows a set of radio devices 54 – 57 of fig. 3, one of which comprises the wireless speakerphone – col. 7, ln. 17 – 23). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by including the speakerphone as a data entry device in order to provide customers with the ability to communicate with the system giving it DTMF commands, and thus making it more convenient (col. 7, ln. 13 – 17).

Regarding **claim 7**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 6. Krisbergh et al. does not show the system, wherein the speakerphone portion is in RF communication with the at least a first communication unit. Gorman shows the speakerphone portion is in RF communication with the at least a first communication unit (col. 6, ln. 64 – 67, where communication unit combines items 53, 62, and the settop box on top of TV 69 of fig. 3, see col. 8, ln. 53 - 56). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by including the speakerphone portion is in RF communication with the at least a first communication unit in order to provide customers with the ability to communicate with the system giving it DTMF commands, and thus making it more convenient (col. 7, ln. 13 – 17).

Claims 12 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Arledge et al. (US 5561703)**.

Regarding **claims 12 – 14, 40** Krisbergh et al. shows the system of claim 1. Krisbergh et al. does not show that the functional network is a paging network that

includes a paging server and a plurality of pagers. Arledge et al. shows the functional network being a paging network, that includes a paging server and a plurality of pagers (abstract ln. 6 – 9; fig. 1, items 3, 13, 19). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by including the functional network being a paging network, that includes a paging server and a plurality of pagers in order to be able to deliver messages to the users on the road.

Claims 15 – 16, 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Ichihashi et al. (US 5903262)**.

Regarding **claims 15, 16 and 41** Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 1. Krisbergh et al. does not show the system wherein the functional network is an emergency response network including a server. Ichihashi et al. shows the functional network containing an emergency response network including a server (col. 22, ln. 53 – 60; fig. 30). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by including the emergency services to the network to make it more versatile.

Claims 17 – 18, 42 – 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Tyroler (US 6320941)**.

Regarding **claims 17 – 18, 42 – 43**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 2. Krisbergh et al. does not show the system, wherein the at least a first communication unit comprises indication means for indicating that the at least one return information

signal has been received and wherein the indicating means is an LED. Tyroler shows a first communication unit comprises indication means for indicating that the at least one return information signal has been received and wherein the indicating means is an LED (fig. 2, item 18; col. 5, ln. 1 – 7. The examiner interprets the phrase “return information signal” as information signal sent via return path, which for the information signal is from the head end to the user. Information signal is interpreted as an e-mail, communication unit one is interpreted to incorporate item 18 of fig. 2). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by adding LED notification capability to the network in order to automatically indicate to the customer if an e-mail is waiting for him (col. 1, ln. 66 – col. 2, ln. 4).

Claims 19 – 22, 26 – 28, 34 – 35, 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Schein et al. (US 6263501)**.

Regarding **claims 19, 20, and 44**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of claim 1. Krisbergh et al. does not show the system of Claim 1, wherein the at least one display signal generated by the at least a first communication unit includes data to generate at least one menu-driven window on the television set and wherein the at least one menu-driven window includes displayable information relating to e-mail messages. Schein et al. shows the at least one display signal generated by the at least a first communication unit includes data to generate at least one menu-driven window on the television set and wherein the at least one menu-driven window includes displayable

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information relating to e-mail messages (Fig. 19A, item 14; Fig. 19B – 19C; col. 23, ln. 1 – 18, where the first communication unit is at least in part a settop box, with the keyboard attached to it, as shown in fig. 11). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by including the at least one display signal generated by the at least a first communication unit includes data to generate at least one menu-driven window on the television set and wherein the at least one menu-driven window includes displayable information relating to e-mail messages in order to provide the user with the capability of watching the e-mails on the TV.

Regarding **claims 21**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of claim 1. Krisbergh et al. does not show the system of Claim 20, wherein the at least a first communication unit generates a message string to be included as part of the at least one information signal containing information entered by the user in the e-mail window. Schein et al. shows the system wherein the at least a first communication unit generates a message string to be included as part of the at least one information signal containing information entered by the user in the e-mail window (Fig. 19A, item 14, Fig. 19B – 19C; col. 23, ln. 1 – 18). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by incorporating the system wherein the at least a first communication unit generates a message string to be included as part of the at least one information signal containing information entered by the user in the e-mail window in order to provide the user with the capability of watching the e-mails on the TV.

Regarding **claim 22**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system wherein the functional network is a wide area network (fig. 1 shows the router 40, which means that the system is WAN) having a mail server (the mail server is part of the Information source 60 of fig. 1, see col. 4, ln. 57 – 65) and further wherein the server coupled to the at least a second communication unit provides the message string to the mail server (second communication unit is at least in part a cable headend equipment – fig. 1. It is connected to the service 60 through the headend server, router and csu/dsu).

Regarding **claim 26**, Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Schein et al. (US 6263501) show the system of Claim 19. Krisbergh et al. does not show at least one menu-driven window that includes displayable information relating to financial market transactions. Schein et al. shows at least one menu-driven window that includes displayable information relating to financial market transactions (fig. 21C – 21F). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. in view of Schein et al. by including the at least one menu-driven window that includes displayable information relating to financial market transactions in order to accommodate the costumers with the interest in tele-shopping.

Regarding **claim 27**, in combination with limitations of claim 26, Schein et al. further shows that at least a first communication unit generates a message string to be included as part of the at least one information signal containing information entered by

the user (keyboard coupled to the TV and settop box in fig. 11) in the financial transaction window (Fig. 21D, where the user enters the password string).

Regarding **claim 28**, in combination with limitations of claim 27, Krisbergh et al. further shows that the functional network is a wide area network (router 40 of fig. 1) and further wherein the server coupled to the at least a second communication unit provides the message string to the wide area network (the bi-directional arrow between the router 40 and the headend server 38 of fig. 1 clearly indicate that the messages to/from the server go to the WAN).

Regarding **claim 34**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 33. Krisbergh et al. does not show the system, wherein the at least one display signal generated by the display signal generating means is a digital signal and wherein the at least a first communication unit further comprises digital-to-analog conversion means, operatively coupled to the display signal generating means, for converting the digital display signal to analog form for display on the television set. Schein et al. shows the system wherein the at least one display signal generated by the display signal generating means is a digital signal and wherein the at least a first communication unit further comprises digital-to-analog conversion means, operatively coupled to the display signal generating means, for converting the digital display signal to analog form for display on the television set (col. 6, ln. 35 – 43). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in

the art to modify Krisbergh et al. by including an D/A converter in the settop box as taught by Schein et al. in order to support the old technology (analog television).

Regarding **claim 35**, Krisbergh et al. shows the system of Claim 34, wherein the at least a first communication unit further comprises a signal combiner, operatively coupled between the digital-to-analog conversion means and the television set, for combining the analog display signal with at least another analog signal received from the wireless signal transfer network and providing the combined signals to the television set (col. 4, ln. 45 – 56 shows that the system can transmit e-mails, “chat room” messages and alike using the keyboard. It is inherent for this configuration that the keyboard signal should be combined with the signal coming from the headend in order to display the command and the video data at the same time).

Claims 23 – 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Schein et al. (US 6263501) and further in view of Yuen (US 5812931).**

Regarding **claim 23**, **Krisbergh et al.** in view of Schein et al. shows the system of Claim 19, wherein the at least one menu-driven window includes displayable information (Schein et al. fig. 19 a). Krisbergh et al. in view of Schein et al. do not show this displayable information being related to the paging messages. Yuen shows the TV displaying and sending through the settop box the paging messages.(Fig. 1 and 3; abstract; col. 1, ln. 61 - 64). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the



art to modify Krisbergh et al. in view of Schein et al. by including the paging capability in order to make it easy to communicate between the users and the central location.

Regarding **claim 24**, in combination with limitations of claim 23, Yuen et al. further discloses the at least a first communication unit generates a message string to be included as part of the at least one information signal(col. 1, ln. 61 – 64) containing information entered by the user in the paging window (Schein et al. shows entering e-mail messages into the TV screen in fig. 19B and 19C). It would have been obvious to modify Schein et al. by creating paging window analogous to the e-mail window and entering messages to the paging window in the same manner as entering messages into the e-mail window in order to achieve consistency between e-mail and paging messages display and entry.

Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Schein et al. (US 6263501), and further in view of Yuen (US 5812931) and Arledge et al. (US 5561703).**

Regarding **claim 25**, Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Schein et al. (US 6263501), and further in view of Yuen (US 5812931) show the system of claim 24. They do not show the system of Claim 24, wherein the functional network is a paging network having a paging server and further wherein the server coupled to the at least a second communication unit provides the message string to the paging server. Arledge et al. in fig. 1 shows the Private Branch Exchange (item 3), which can be considered a

part of the second communication unit. PBX is connected to the paging server. Arledge et al. further shows the server coupled to the at least a second communication unit provides the message string to the paging server (voice response unit 17 of fig. 1, col. 4, ln. 45 – 58). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. in view of Schein et al. (US 6263501), and further in view of Yuen by including the functional network is a paging network having a paging server and further wherein the server coupled to the at least a second communication unit provides the message string to the paging server as taught by Arledge et al., in order to accommodate remote users with pagers.

Claims 29 – 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Krisbergh et al. (US 5999970) in view of Schein et al. (US 6263501) and further in view of Ichihashi et al. (US 5903262).**

Regarding **claim 29**, Krisbergh et al. in view of Schein et al. shows the system of Claim 19, with at least one menu-driven window (fig. 21C – fig. 21F). Krisbergh et al. in view of Schein et al. does not show that this window includes displayable information relating to emergency messages. Ichihashi et al. shows a CATV system with emergency mechanism (fig. 30; col. 22, ln. 52 – 60). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Krisbergh et al. in view of Schein et al. by including emergency response system in the CATV network, as taught by Ichihashi et al. in order to minimize the cost of security system (no need for separate equipment).

Regarding **claim 30**, in combination with limitations of claim 29, Schein et al. shows the system where the user can enter e-mail messages, as part of the information signal. (col. 23, ln. 1 – 5; fig. 19a – c), but does not show them to be emergency messages. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the e-mail windows 19a – c to the emergency window in order to make the interface of e-mail, paging, and emergency windows similar to each other and thus user-friendlier, and to combine them to the emergency network shown by Ichihashi et al.

Regarding **claim 31**, in combination with limitations of claim 30, Ichihashi et al. further shows that the functional network is an emergency response network having a emergency response server (item 4 of fig. 30) and further wherein the server (item 5 of fig. 1) coupled to the at least a second communication unit (item 1 of fig. 30) provides the message string to the emergency response server (fig. 1 shows a link from the broadcasting station through the antenna to the television to the server).

***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Ichihashi et al. (US 6075527) shows another emergency response system based on CATV.

Cowe et al. (US 5825407) shows another emergency response system based on CATV.

Levinberg et al. (US 5053782) shows a bidirectional satellite system.

Rosin et al. (US 6260192) shows a CATV system with e-mail capability.

Rosin et al. (US 6295057) shows a CATV system with e-mail capability and a headend server.

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**Contact Fax Information**

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

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**or Faxed to:**

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**or:**

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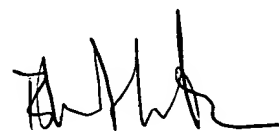
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121  
Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

**Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dimitri Tundra whose telephone number is (703) 605-4246. The examiner can normally be reached Monday – Thursday, 8:30AM – 6:00PM and every even week of the month on Friday 8:30 AM – 5:00PM

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Faile, can be reached on (703) 305-4380. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 308-5399.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.



Bhavesh Mehta  
Primary Examiner

DT:dt  
December 08, 2001